GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE.

THE PREMIER INTRODUCES THE BILL AND MAKES A GREAT SPEECH.

We Explains All the Larger Features of the Mensure-Hite Comments on the Attitude of Unter-Australia of the Financial Aspects of the Bill-A Percention Fall of Pathon and Power - Liberals and Irish Members Well Pleased-The Torles | Say the Bill In Better Drawn and More Sagacions than Even That of Seven Years Ago.

LONDON, Feb. 13.-Mr. Gladatone slept well during the night, and began work at 9:30 this morning, assisted by his secretaries. When on arrived the Inner lobby at Westminster was packed with members and the apopened there was a disorderly rush for sents. The veteran Caleb Wright, Liberal M. P. for couthwest Lancashire, who is 82 years of age, was unable to hold his own in the crush, and fell down in the doorway. Others were pushed upon him by the eager and beedless throng, and he was trampled upon more than once before the vigorous labor representative. John Burns, came to his rescue. Mr. Burns has a frame as stout as the British cak, and when he opposed his shoulders to the crowd they had to stand hack while Caleb Wright was picked up and borne out of danger.

All got safely to their scale at last and forgot their aches to waiting for the feast of Gladstoniau cloquence. Every soat in the House, except the Government bonch, was occupied.
Mr. Gladstone during all this turmell was

not in the House. While it was going on he and Mrs. Gladatone left their official residence in Downing street. A large crowd had long been waiting their appearance, and when Mrs. Gladstone came out, carrying a large bunch of differ, she was justify cheered. A brougham was in waiting, and through the cheering growd Mrs. Gladstone passed and entered the carriage. She was followed by Mr. Gladstone, who, as he emerged from his home, was greeted with renewed and pro-longed cheering. The aged statesman bowed right and left in response to the enthusiastic beaming with pleasure. He entered the brougham with his wife and was at once driven to the House. Upon arriving there Mrs. Gladstone want to the ladies' gallery. where her favorite seat had been reserved

Groups of people awaited along Parliament street the coming of the Prime Minister. As echo. The people reared themselves hearse as Mr. Gladstone, bowing and smiling, entered the yard.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 3:30 o'clock. Every Liberal and Irish Nationalist in the House stood up and greeted him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. When Mr. Gladstone arose at 3:43 o'clock to introduce the Home Rule bill there was another demonstration so entrest, so enthusias. tio and irrepressible that it was several minntes before he could be heard.

Among the distinguished auditors in the House were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Teck, who, seated above the clock, listened intently to the speech.

On the table lay the Premier's lozenge pot-an item of all his long speeches. The presence of a lamp, to aid his failing sight, added pathos to the scene. Mr. Gladstone started off in a slow, measured voice, his evident inten-tion being to husband his resources. But his roice, though fine at the start, weakened manifestly during the preliminary sentences.

Many eloquent passages were wasted upon the audience, owing to impatient curiosity to hear the details of the scheme. Indeed, the introduction suffered from prolixity. Hence, by the time the speaker arrived at the provisions of the bill his voice had lewered considerably, and the financial statements were almost inaudible beyond the table. He recovered his voice some-what, however, during the percention, which was remarkably fine and impressive. At the conclusion of his speach. Mr. Gladstone was overwhelmed with congristulations. He took ten at the House of Commons, and, after resting an hour, drove home in high spirits. He dined with his family, and maintained his vivacious mood during the entire evening.

Throughout the time Mr. Gladstone was speaking, Messrs, Bailour, Gosolien, Chaptin, Bartlett, and other prominent members of the opposition listoned intently and took copious tes. Lord Handolph Churchill sat absorbed beard incessantly.

Justice Harian of the United States Supreme Court. in conversation with Mr. Gladstone's secretary in the lobby of the House, declared that the entire speech was matchless, and that the peroration was the most beautiful in pathos he had ever heard. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

that the peroration was the most beautiful in pathos he had ever heard.

Mr. Gladatone spoke as follows, in a clear, strong, and reagnant voice:

"I may without imprepriety remind the House that the voices which usually pleaded the cause of Irish sell-government in Irish affairs have within these walls during the last seven years been almost antirely mute. I return, therefore, in the period of 1873, when a pronosition of this kind was aubmitted on the part of the Government of the day, and i beg to romind the House of the position time taken up by all the promoters of these measures. We said that we had arrived at a point in our transactions with Irishand where the two roads parted. You have, we said, to choose one or the other. One is the way of Irish autonomy according to the conception i have just referred to. The other is the way of corection. That is our contention. It will be the recollection of the House how that contention was most stoutly and largely denied. It was said over and over again by many members opposite. We are not correlousits: we do not adopt that alternative, and neither can we adopt it. Himistorial cheers.

"That assertion of theirs was undoubtelly sattained by proposias, especially from discrete in the said of Irish self-government, yet wen'f a toyla er mean importance. They wen't are beyond what had herefolore been usually proposed in the way of local self-government in Treland. The order of Irish self-government in provinces, and affects of the House and repelled by the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? (Liberal cluera. What has been the result of the dilemma as it was thou put forward on this side of the House and repelled by the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion. The choice lay between them, and the choice and self-government in provinces, and giving her even a central establishment in Dublic with limitate powers? All vanished into thin air, but the resulty romains. The governm

indefible characters in the history of the sountry.

"Coming to 1832, when the resurrection of the people began, and thence down to 1880, Ireland could present here only a small minority in favor of restoring to her something in the nature of constitutional rights and practical self-government. It is to me astonishing that so little weight is attached by many to the fact that before 1885-before 1885, indeed—Irish wishes of self-government were represented only by a small minority. Since 1886, when the wide extension of the franchise was protected by the secret ballot Ireland's position has been improved in Parliament. In 1886 there were eighty-five Nationalists, or more than five-eighths. (Cheers.) They have been reduced from eighty-five to eighty under

circumstances somewhat reculiar thear, hearl, and, I must frankly own to myself among others, for reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. (Loud cheers.)

"Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but eighty out of 101, that is to say, the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters are represented only by four-lifths, (Laughter and Ministerial cheers.) Honorable gentlemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they recollect, sir, that never in England has there been such a majority. (Cheers., No Parliament of the last fifty years has come within measurable distance of it. If there we anything in the great principle of self-government, which, if it he a reality, never can work except through the machinery and by the laws of representation, at any rate the voice of the Irish people, the persistence of the Irish people in delivering that voice, and the reaceful, constitutional circumstances under which it has been delivered (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter constitute a great fact in history.

"It is said—and I admit with truth—that Ireland is not a united country. I do not deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth were Ireland united, anything that can render Ireland formidable would become very much more formidable. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. (Hear, hear.)

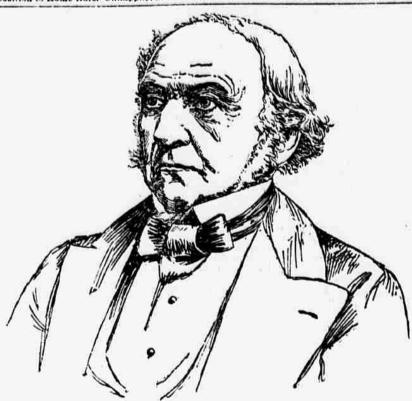
"Ireland is not united in this sense, that in one portion of the country not a mere majority of the higher classes, but a considerable oppular feeling, is opposed to the present national movement. I will not attempt to measure the numerical strength of the minority. It is said by the party opposite that the minority in the north of Ireland is arrayed in unatterable opposition to Home Ruis. Unhapply, at the suc-THE ATTITUDE OF ULSTER.

meet the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of freer and fuller consideration of its views. The next thing is shall the legislative council be nominated or elected? We came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council. Ministerial cheera.) If it should be made weak, the council would probably enjoy a very short term of existence. We, therefore, propose an elective council, believing it to be the only form wherewith we can give any great force to the vitality of the insitution. Well, then, how do we differentiate this council from the popular assembly? We propose to fix the number at forty-eight, with an eight years term of office, the term of the popular assembly being shorter. We then constitute a new constituency. The council constitution with a ratable value of £20, whereby to secure an aggregate constituency approaching 170,000 persons, including owners as well as occupiers, but subject to a provision that no owner or occupier has a vote in more than one constituency.

"Then there is no provision in the bill making the legislative council alterable by Irish nets. Regarding the legislative ansembly, these 103 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireland. We make these provisions in regard to

these 103 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireland. We make these provisions in regard to the assembly alterable in respect to electors and constituencies after six years, but in altering constituencies the power of the assembly will be limited by the declaratory act to the effect that due regard must be had to the distribution of population.

"The bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In a case where a bill has been adopted by the assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions or a dissolution of Parliament, then upon its second



MR. GLADSTONK

cossful instigation of those whose plot it was to divide the people of Ireland when they were united at the close of the last century, through the medium mainly of Orange lodges, and through religious animosity, there was an alteration of feeling; but the Protestants of Ireland, during the period of the Independent Irish Parliament, were themselves not only willing, but zenious and enthusiastic supporters of Irish nationality. Inasmuch as their political life was at that period more highly developed, they led on the Homan Catholic population in the political movement which distinguished that period. [Cheers.]

"This is written broadcast upon the history of the time. Genuine national sentiment, in the sense of national unity, at one time prevailed among the north of Ireland Protestants. We who have seen them after, not through their own fault, are not ready to be borsunded that they will not alter back again to the sentiments of their own ancestors (cheers, and with their own hood and their own people form one in noble, glorious unity."

Alluding to English feeling toward Irish Home Ruie, Mr. Gladstone said he would refrain from urging that England would find herself exhausted and her work made unpracticable by resistance to Irish demands. He could well conceive England maintaining, if so minded, resistance to Irish demands; but England's conversion to Home Rule had been rapid. In 1893 [England's majority adverse to Home Rule was 21]. It had now declined to 71. In face of such a fact, who would guarantee the permanence of the opposition of the remainder? [Cheers.]

EXPLAINING THE BILL EXPLAINING THE BILL.

He would now ask the patient indulgence of the House while giving an account of the bill. (Cheers.) He could not undertake to supply a mere table of contents. The bill, if he did, would probably bewilder his hearers, if would rather seek to present the salient points, hoping to leave a living impression on the minds and memories of his hearers. If he might omit what in the view of some member ought to be mentioned, he begard him to wait and consult the bill itself, which he hoped ber ought to be mentioned, he begged him to wait and densuit the bill itself, which he hoped would soon be in their hands.

It would be remembered that the bill of 1888 laid down five propositions as cardinal principles, to which he had endeavored to closely adhere. Change there was, but not a trenchant change, he declared, from the principles of 1883. The object of the bill remained as in 1883, to establish a legislative body in Dubin for the confuer of both logistation and an additions. The limiting conditions which were then observed, and have since, so far as we were able to do, been sedulously and closely observed, were these. We were to do nothing inconsistent with imperial unity. Of this I will say, whatever our opponents may say, that, so far as our convictions and intentions are concerned, they would be but feelby stated by being couched in the declaration that we do not mean to impair it. We wish to strengthen it. (Cheers.) We wish to give it greater intensity than it has ever yet possessed. First, then, imperial unity, is observed, and the entablity of all the bilingoos, fourthly, any and every practicable previation for the protection of minorial wait be included. The plan proposed ought to be such as to present the nocessary characteristics of a real and continued settlement.

"In the first place we have made it a desire to meet what we thought no unreasonable demand for the express mention of the supremacy of the imperial Parliament. There were two methods in which that might be done. It might be done it might be done it might be done in the oreamble. We have chosen the preamble as the worther and bettor, for if it were done by clause it would be too much in the characteristing of restricting the supreme authority of Parliament, and then the preamble goes on to decire the creation of the Irish legislature.

"Whereas, it is expedient, without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of Parliament, and then the preamble goes on the decire of the provision of the country before Irish to the his

the number at 10%, and we fix the term at five years. We leave the constituency as it is now."

Next as to the legislative council. Mr. Gladstone said he did not think they would have been warranted without some strong necessity in estallishing the system of a single chamber. But in Ireland." he added. "far from finding any such necessity. we slook to the legislative council as enabling us to

adoption the two assemblies may be required to meet, and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint assembly. [Cheers.] Next, all appeals shall lie to the Privy Council alone, not to the Council and Lords. The Privy Council may try the question of the invalidity of any Irish act—that is, try it judicially and with reasonable judgment under the initiative of the Viceroy or Secretary of State. This judicial committee is now recognized by us as the only approach we can make to the Supreme Court of the United States. In composing this judicial committee due regard must be had to the different elements of nationality. [Cheers.] We have not apprehended any difficulty there.

"Other clauses provide for the security of the emoluments of existing Judges, and of officers generally. Then there is a clause intended to correspond with the Colonial Validity law, the effect of which is that if the Irish Legislature should pass any set in any way contrary to acts of the imperial Parliament, such law shall be good, except in so far as it is contrary to the imperial enactment. Two Exchequer Judges shall be appointed under the authority of the Crown, mainly for financial business. Besides the Exchequer Judges shall be appointed under the authority of the Crown. mainly for financial business. Besides the Exchequer Judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve for the imperial enactment. Two two first provided that for six years all Judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve for the imperial Parliament the power to fix emoluments. These will be fixed in Ireland, and the affect will be to establish a joint control of these appointments. The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the Assembly to meet. Therefore a clause provides that it shall meet on the first Tuosday in September. [Prolonced Irish cheers.]

"Or extended the force with the discharge of every obligation toward true in the interests of that henorable force. During the period of transition they are to be under the control of the

the replaced by a force owing existence to the Irish authorities in local areas.

On the important subject of the retention of Irish members in the imperial Parliament. I do not regard and have never regarded it as touching what are sometimes called line principles of the bill. It is not included in any one of them, but, whether it be a principle or whether it he not, there is no question that it is a very weighty and organic detail, which cuts rather deep in some respects into the cemposition of the bill. There are strong arguments which may be alleged in defence of the retention of Irish members in Parliament, but there is one argument I must put aside as a most dangerous argument, and in itself quite untenable—the argument of those who say that unless you retain the Irish members there is no parliamentary supremacy over Irishand. I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do admit it, at a stroke you shatter parliamentary supremacy over Irishand. I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do admit that a parliamentary supremacy in this country. Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy in this country. Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy in this country. Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy in the second of Irish members, I yet quite admit that the retention of members has great practical importance, because it visibly exhibits that supremacy in a manner intelligible to the poople. Besides, it gives Iroland a voice, and a full voice, in all imperial matters. Heart heart! It has this advantage—we cannot in our financial connection between the two countries, unless you are prepared to face a very inexpedient and inconvenient system of different sets of treaties and traile laws. That being so, it must be that British budgets with the relevance Irish necessarial for their retention of irish members, and seconding to the same articular those british hudgets. It know no argument of an abstract theoretical for and i

THE VOTING POWER AT WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Gladstone continued:

"Now comes the greater difficulty—what voting power are these eighty members to have! Ireland is to be represented here fully. That is my first postulate.

"My second postulate is that Ireland is to be invested with separate powers subject, no doubt, to imperial authority, yet still, as we must from experience practically separate a corfain independent power, as has been done in other legislatures of the empire. Ireland is to be sudowed with separate powers over Irish affairs. Then the question before us is:

"Is she or is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British?

"Is she or is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British?

"It is not she not to repeat in the true parliament and was refused, or, with what it mentary form—aye or no? There are reasons both ways. We cannot cut them off is a manber perfectly clean and clear from these questions.

tions: we cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are Irish questions. Icheers, I Uniess the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions, they must have too little or too much, because there are questions which dely our efforts to arrange them with accuracy and precision on the proper side of the line as either English or Irish. We do not see the possibility of excluding them from one of the bighest and most important functions of the House, namely that of determining the composition of the executive power. A vote of confidence is a simple declaration, but may be otherwise. I do not see how it is possible to exclude Irish members from voting on that great subject. Next, unless Irish members vote on all questions, you break the parliamentary tradition. The presence of eighty members with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of that tradition, which, whether you resolve to face it or not, ought to be made the subject of most carrell consideration.

"Now come the reasons against the universal voting power. It is difficult to say: Evorything on that side, Irish; everything on this side, imperial. That, I think, you cannot do. If you ask me for a proportion. I say nine-tenths, ninescent-wentieths, perhaps linetynine one-hundredths of the business of Parliament can without difficulty be classed as Irish or Imperial. It would be, however, a great anomaly if these eighty Irish members should come here continually to Intervene in questions purely and absolutely British.

"It some large question or controversy in British affairs should then come up, causing a deep and vital severing of the two great parties in this House, and the members of those parties know that they could bring over eighty members from Ireland to support their views. I am straid a case like that would open a possible door to wholesale dangerous political intrigue. Hear, hear, My colleagues found themselves not well able to face a contingency of that kind. They inserted in the bill limitati

PINANCIAL ASPECT.

"Wish to EURNAILLA ASPECT." othe financial basics of supply the Set That Eventon is to be found in the provision included in our plant from the first, and wise? and generously accepted the set of the provision included in our plant from the first, and wise he finedom. As a far as external with the relief to the fine of the content of

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ately after the union, when Irish voters were trooped to the poil for the simple purpose of recording their votes in order to return landlords to Parliament.

"We have concluded that we have before us now a different state of things. Ireland has on her side the memory of vast victories, earned by the sweat of labor, but really earned and recorded in her behalf. Ireland has mighly sympathies. She requires this larger, and stronger island, the has obtained the suffrage of Scotland and the suffrage of Vales, and in the short space of seven years she has changed a majority of more than 200 against her in England to one-third that number. She was stinted in franchise and means of representation. Now, she possesses a most extended franchise, with most perfect protection. Her remaining objects she has not yet attained to, but she looks forward to the attainment of them with more means in her hands.

"One other source of strength she has, the

tion. Her remaining chiects she has not yet attained to, but she looks forward to the attainment of them with more means in her hands.

"One other source of strength, she has, the moderation of her demands (Hear. hear.) she has, ever since 1882; if not before, but uncautivocally and nationally since, abandoned the whole argument that perhaps she was entitled to make on the subject of the act of union. She has asked you to save for yourselves every imperial nower. She has consented to accept the House of Commons and the universal supremary of the empire. In return she has asked you only that she have the management of her own affairs which reason and justice, combined with the voice of her management of her own affairs which reason and justice, combined with the voice of her people. I hope, will seem move this nation to say soon shall be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter I think dispassionate men would say the sooner ended the better; the sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all our former animosities and open the era of peace and good will—the sooner done the better.

"But these are matters which human vision is hardly equal to penetrating. I must say, however, for my own part, that I never will and never can be a party to bequeathing to my country the continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation, with hardly momentary interruption, through seven centuries—this heritage of discord with all the evils that follow in lits train, I wish no part nor lot in that process. It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause, not of party or one nation, but of all parties and all nations. To those nations, viewing them as I do, with their vast opportunities under a living union for power and happiness, to these nations of hugone evils; cherish love and sustain one another through all viclesitude

erais were disposed to regard it as a consister, well-balanced, and neace-making measure, and seemed to be hopeful as to the second reading.

The Anti-Parnellite members, while guarded in their utterances, invored the bill as a whole, and were especially well pleased with the financial arrangements, concerning which there had been some apprehensions. As to veto, for the bresent, the Anti-Parnellites would not say more than that they would keep an open mind in regard to it. All that the Tories would say for the new bill was that it was more sagacious and better drawn that that of 1886. The Liberal Unionists would not make even this favorable admission, and were declaring everywhere, as they have been doing for weeks past, while the provisions of the bill were unknown, that it must inevitably meet the fats of its predecessors—that is, that it would never reach the committee stage in the House of Commons.

Meantime, in the House, Col. Saunderson, Conservative for North Armagh, was speaking vehemently against any and every plan of home rule. The Ulster Loyalists, he said, would offer to the last the bitterset opposition to any home rule scheme.

Without uttering a distinct threat, he would say merely that unleas the whole country was bilind, it could not ignore the demonstration of Ulster Unionists last summer. On motion of Col.Saunderson the debate was then adjourned. Mr. Sexton's speech embodied the results of a hasty deliberation of the Irish party under the Presidency of Justin MicCarthy. The advanced Hadicala, led by Henry Labouchere and Sif Charles Dilke, will oppose the creation of a second chamber.

The mederate Liberals also have some misgivings in regard to complications likely to arise from threefold elections in Ireland.

The text of the bill will probably not appear until the end of the week.

Notes of Poreign Happenings. Algernon Sartoria, the husband of Neilis Grant, who died from pneumonia at Capri on Feb. 3, was ill for eleven weeks. His body was interred in the Protestant Cometery at Capri.



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THE GREEN GOODS MAN'S REMARKA-BLE LUCK STANDS BY HIM.

He Has Been Shot Before by Intended Victime and Only Last Week Was Stabbed-Hogshead and Cassle Pray in Their Cells.

PODGREEFSIE, Feb. 13.-It will much surprice the doctors at the Vassar Hospital if George Appo, the green goods man and gen-eral utility crook, who was shot by a North Carolina farmer on Sunday morning, does not pull through all right and go about his business in a week or so. Those who are disposed to regard with respect that old proverb about the devil taking care of his own will have new cause for faith in this case of Appo.

The granger who shot him was sitting on the edge of the bed not more than four feet from him. He fired straight into Appo's face. and the bullet, a 38-calibre, entered the inner corner of Appo's right eye. Such an excellent shot was it that the eyeball was almost uninjured in fact, only grazed. The only outward sign of the shot was a slight discoloration about the corner of the eye, and a little clot of blood that came again as soon as it was wiped away. As the story in THE SUN yesterday morning told. Appo soon recovered con-sciousness, and did as much talking as he cared to do.

The doctors supposed at first that the bullet had entered his brain in some new way that allowed him consciousness instead of the usual stupor. This supposition was apparently confirmed by the hemorrhages which Appo was deflected by the skull at the back of the eyeball, and went downward to lodge somewhere at the back of the mouth.

This is the second time at least that Appe has been shot. Soveral years ago, according to his wife, he was shot in the stomach, and carries the bullet to this day. Both his present wound and the other were in the most dangerous places, and Appo's luck will become the talk of his friends and associates. He was also stabbed last week in a saloon in Elizabeth, N. J., and the wound on his left cheel has not healed yet. His wife, as he said, or his prospective bride, as she says, Mrs. Sarah Miller, has come up from New York, and will hurse him until he is able to go back with her. The two North Carolinians are locked up in fall. They spent a pretty cheery day to-day.

turn she has asked you only that the have turn management of her own efficies which reason management of her own of his which reason management of her own of the end of the matter? I have the control of the end of the nature? I have the control of the end of the nature? I have the control of the end of the nature? I have the control of the end of the nature? I have the control of the end of the nature? I have the control of the end of t

Beached on Fisher's Island. Naw London, Feb. 13.—The Bluenose brig Highlander, Capt. Morrison, from St. Croix for New York, came in by Montauk in a leaky con-dition last night, and to-day was beached at Fisher's Island, off this harbor. She sprung a leak soon after departing, and the crew, compoved in the main of natives, were kept almost continuously at the pumps. This, with the continuously at the pumps. This, with the recent extreme cold weather, was more than they could endure, and they were unable to continue the work longer. The only remedy left was to beach the brig at the first opportunity. At no time within the last week was there less than six feet of water in her hold. Wreeker Scott will render every possible assistance in the morning. The brig is in an easy position.

The Highlander is of 175 tons register, and halls from Port Hawkesbury. N. S. She is owned by D. Morrison & Sons of that port. She Santa Cruz. Cuba. Jan. 14, with a cargo of left mallogany for J. N. Parker & C. New York.

Projects for Completing the Panama Canal. Panis. Feb. 13.-A despatch to the Figure from Carthagena, Colombia, declares that th Government will grant a preference to the French proposals for completing the Panama Canal if assurance should be obtained that operations will be resumed. It is doubted whether French capital will be found ready to support the enterprise any longer. The President of Colombia has already received proident of Colombia has already received proposals from other quarters based on the scheme of a loan to be guaranteed by the republic of Colombia and by Venezuela.

The parties who have been negotiating with the object of taking the canal property from Colombia have left Carthagena for Bogota to lay their plans before the central Government of the republic. The despatch to the Fluore adds that Great Britain has not made any proposals on the subject, but that several projects have been submitted from the United States for the completion of the work. An American, Col. Tysdell, is now in Bogola to engage in negotiations on the subject.

The Damage to the Pomeranian.

LONDON, Feb. 13.-Notwithstanding the fact that several of the deck houses of the Allan line steamer Pomeranian were carried away by the two tremendous seas that boarded her on Feb. 4. not enough water got into the holds to damage her cargo. The hatch coverings to damage her cargo. The natch coverings held and scarcely any went down the ventilater shafts. The work necessary to repair the damage about the deck will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that it will take but a short time to have the steamer in good condition again. The Pomeranian's passengers will sail for New York on the Allan lips steamer Norwegiau, which will leave disagree on Friday next. Morses, Carringes, &c.

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DR. CLARK LEAVES THE PRESBYTERY. A Down-town Church to Be Sold-Dr. Von

The New York Presbytery at its monthly meeting held yesterday in the Scotch Church. in Fourteenth street, formally granted a dismissal from its association to the Rev. Edward L. Clark of the Church of the Puritans, in West 130th street. This was done at Dr. Clark's request, made on the ground that holding such

views as he did he could not conscientiously remain in the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Clark was present and said he had been treated so kindly by his associates that he feared perhaps their farewells might be too much for him. Elder George C. Lay read reso-lutions from Dr. Clark's church regretting his

feared perhaps their farewells might be too much for him. Elder George C. Lay read resorbutions from Dr. Clark's church regretting his action.

Dr. Clark's letter of dismissal commended him to the West Suffolk Association of Congregational Churches, which includes many of the churches near Boston. Belative to his future plans. Dr. Clark said he had corresponded with several churches near Boston, but nothing definite had been decided upon. He expects soon to go abroad for six months.

Dr. John R. Davis, who recently accepted the call to Dr. Crosby's church, was formally accepted the call. He will receive a salary of \$0,000.

Dr. George Alexander road a report on the affairs of the Church of the Bes and Land, at Market and Henry strests, recommending that the property be sold, and of the proceeds that \$76,000 at the most be expended in buying a new site in the same part of town and erecting a new building, the rest of the proceeds to be set aside as an endowment fund for the carrying on of the work. The reason for this sale was that the precent edifice is too large and the property too valuable for the work done there. Considerable discussion followed.

Dr. Schauffer said that \$3,000 was not enough money to carry on aggressive work in that locality. He though \$8,000 would be required. "Paid fiesh and blood has got to go down there." He said: 'because volunteer fiesh and blood won't go down there."

The resolution to sell the property and build another church was barely passed by the required three-fourths majority, as provided for in the deed of gift made by Hanson K. Corning and his wife.

Conclident with the withdrawal of Dr. Clark from the Presbytery comes the report that the said that he has prepared a statement, signed by well-known presbyteriaus, calling upon their fellow churchmen to restore peace by stopping the heresy trials pending, and also by discouraging the continued teaching and preaching of of the higher criticism ideas.

Dr. Van Dyke said last night that he had signed a paper sent out by Dr. Van

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Marriage Spectre," The bill of the play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening failed to give the name of the adapter of Dumas's "Francillon." which was performed there by Mrs. Potter and her company. It was hardly fair to omit the name of the adapter, as his or her work was the best thing about the performance. The name selected for this version, that is the New York name, for it had another elsewhere, is "The Marriage Spectre," and it might with equal propriety have been called anything of the play is simple: The wife. Francine, tells her husband. Lucim, in the first act that she believes he is unfaithful, and declares that

venged in kind. In the second act she informs the audience

when she has proof of the fact she will be re-

In the second act she informs the audience and her husband—Mrs. Potter as Francine gave her confidences to the audience directly and to the people of the play indirectly—that having discovered his unfaithfulness at the bal d'opera, where she followed him, she had d'opera, where she followed him, she had d'opera, where she followed him, she had fulfilled her intention to be revenged. The husband, Mr. Bellew, takes everybody into his confidence, and in the end brings down the curtain happily by proving his wife's innecence. This the husband does by the simple trick, for which the playwright apologizes, of pretending to have received a confession from the man who was her necemplice, confirming her guilt. Francine is provoked into saying the man lied.

In the development of this French situation M. Dumas has written some of his cleverest lines, to which the translator has given an unusual degree of justice. Each of eight characters has opportunity in dialogue and monophy, and in doing this much the people of Mrs. Potter's company did well; admirably well in the persons of Henry Charlrau. Perdita Hudspeth, and, of course, Mr. Bellew, The latter is especially equipped, in manner and voice, to give full value to views of life as M. Dumas expresses them. Mr. Bellew avidently made up his mind that there was nothing to act in the part of Jaccien, and wisely refrained from attempting the impossible. Mrs. Potter, in the three acts of the comedy, wore five handsome gowns, a bewidering amount of diamonds, and let her hair down and did it up on the stage. Her's was the only character requiring any acting, and at times she tearly met the requirements. Altogether the comedy is presented in a manner which will entertain those who are content to hear a Dumas comedy correctly read by a number of intelligent and well-dressed people, who are surrounded by extremely handsome stago setting.

Where Yesterday's Fires Wore. A. M.-5:30, 307 Columbus avenue, Albert Peckham damage \$200; 6:45, 200 East One Hundred and Pif teenth street, owned by Henry Helman of 245 Bowers, damage \$50; 750, 2,663 Hoffman street James Bray, damage \$250, P M. 7 10,575 south Washington square, James Knott damage \$10; 7145, chunney, 119 Kast Skatenth street, adamage; 710, foot of West Thirty-fourth street, lighter, James Carroll, owned by the Lighterge (company of New York, damage \$50; 8:00, 420 West Twenty seventh street, William Hampson, 18

· For Breakfast To-morrow Heckers Buckwheat. MAKES

> Delicious, Wholesome cakes, at a moment's notice.

No Salt, Yeast or Baking Powder required-Nothing but Water.

mmmm